

To be first lieutenants

Clarence M. Knight. William E. Burke.
John D. Muncie. Robert G. Hunt.
Philip L. Thwing. James E. Kerr.

To be chief quartermaster clerk

Frank M. Sherwood.

To be colonel

Edward B. Manwaring.

To be lieutenant colonels

Calvin B. Matthews.
Albert E. Randall.

To be majors

Archie F. Howard.
Raymond R. Wright.

To be second lieutenants

Raymond F. Crist, jr. Charles D. Warfield.
William F. Coleman. Raymond B. Sullivan, jr.
Frederick G. Lippert. Clyde C. Roberts.
Homer C. Murray. Samuel B. Griffith, 2d.
Frank H. Schwable. William F. Bryson.
Edward C. Dyer. James B. Lake, jr.
Chandler W. Johnson. Harry C. Lang.
Melvin G. Brown. Otho C. Ledbetter.
Manley L. Curry. Deane C. Roberts.
Gordon Cone.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Rosa E. Smith, Red Level.

CALIFORNIA

Donald A. Parker, Etna.
Retta F. Hildreth, Firebaugh.
Walter I. Clapp, Huntington Beach.
Minnie E. Dawson, Newhall.
Florence M. Cole, Ross.

GEORGIA

Royce G. Braselton, Braselton.
Annie R. Hutcheson, Buchanan.
Clarence W. Bazemore, Butler.
Essie T. Patterson, Byromville.
James L. Dunson, Commerce.
Robert H. Manson, Darien.
Lula Plowden, Edison.
McCamie C. Gettys, Ellaville.
Robert Turner, Jasper.
Francis L. Chapman, Ludowici.
James D. Lane, Monticello.
William A. Garrett, Ropoville.
Marion Lucas, Savannah.
Susie M. Lunsford, Smithville.
J. Percy Freeman, Stone Mountain.
Mark A. Greene, jr., Tallapoosa.

HAWAII

Paul F. Sakamaki, Olaa.

IOWA

Frank Cook, Marengo.

LOUISIANA

Daniel B. Wiggins, Kaplan.
Olivier Dufour, Marrero.
Thomas H. Campbell, Morganza.
William L. S. Gordon, New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI

James G. Carr, Centreville.
Isaac N. Joyner, Houlika.
James L. Cooper, Maben.
Maude Barton, Mathiston.
John R. Trimm, Tishomingo.

MISSOURI

J. Chester Arnold, Forsyth.
Marvin E. Gorman, Mansfield.

NEW YORK

John J. Tidaback, Tarrytown.
Nelson L. Lobdell, Victor.

OHIO

Raymond Richards, Addyston.
Roger G. Cameron, Smithfield.

PENNSYLVANIA

James Matchette, Hokendauqua.
Charles B. Rothenberger, West Leesport.

PORTO RICO

Cornelio D. Vargas, Guayama.

TENNESSEE

Valera E. Warren, Adams.
Daniel C. Ripley, Rogersville.

TEXAS

Felix F. Bridges, Como.
Henry C. Foote, Haskell.
August E. Dumont, Paducah.
Howell D. Greene, Sanger.

WISCONSIN

Homer J. Samson, Cameron.
James E. Finnerty, Redgranite.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, May 23, 1929

The House met at 1 o'clock p. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven, holy, holy is Thy name. We see Thy hand to-day in the beauty and prospect of nature, in the promise of harvest field and orchard grove, and in the numberless delights of Thy providence. Open our hearts to this inflow of divine order, for everything breathes the promise of new life. Do Thou help us to do true and noble things, and thereby justify our place in the life of the Republic. O voice of God, incite us to the formation of true characters, for without which all accomplishments and achievements, all talent and learning are nothing. In the pauses of the work of this day may we have right incentive, cheer, and rest. Through Christ our Savior. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PRINTING ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON FARM RELIEF LEGISLATION

Mr. BEERS. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 6

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the printing act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed for its use 2,000 additional copies of the hearings held before said committee on farm relief legislation, Seventy-first Congress, first session.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

THE USE OF GAS IN WARFARE

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to extend his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, on last Friday, the 17th, a distinguished colleague called attention to the recent hospital catastrophe at Cleveland, Ohio, in which 125 lives were lost, and suggested that it had some connection with gas warfare. He deplored the fact that our Government refused to approve the Geneva protocol outlawing the use of gas in war and intimated that this course was influenced by the American Legion, and that the American Legion lacked understanding and comprehension.

I want this House and the people of the country to know that the American Legion has studied this question for years and understands it too well to permit without protest the hamstringing of our Army, the crippling of our national defense. The members of the American Legion realize better than any other body of our citizens the horrors of war. They are opposed to war, all kinds of war; not only war by gas but war by all the frightful weapons that kill, tear, rend, maim, and mutilate. But give us security that any such agreement as the Geneva protocol will be observed by foreign nations, give us the assurance that the American people will not court punishment for the folly of putting naïve faith in what experience should teach us that others, under stress, may regard but as a "scrap of paper," and there will be nothing but cooperation. We challenge the proponents of the Geneva protocol to furnish a safeguard to the American people, a people who refuse to make treaties that can not be enforced nor kept.

The following resolution relative to the Chemical Warfare Service was unanimously adopted at the Omaha Convention in 1925 of the American Legion:

The American Legion expresses its continued interest in the proper development of our Chemical Warfare Service as a necessary and essential part of our national defense program and deprecates any movement to interfere with or handicap its present work and usefulness to our country.

It was about this time there was some discussion in the Senate on chemical warfare and the Geneva protocol, which was given very careful consideration at the Philadelphia convention in 1926, where the following resolution was adopted and at which convention, I wish to call your attention, HAMILTON FISH was in attendance:

Whereas a conference of the representatives of various nations was held at Geneva, Switzerland, during the summer of 1925 for the purpose of discussing and arriving at some definite understanding between nations on international trade in arms and ammunition, at which conference the American representative, Mr. BURTON, produced a separate memorandum providing for the elimination of chemical warfare in its entirety, resulting in a protocol doing away with chemical warfare by all countries which would ratify the protocol, although the use of chemical warfare in time of war was wholly outside the agenda for the conference; and

Whereas the American Legion in national convention assembled at Omaha, Nebr., in October, 1925, took cognizance of this Geneva protocol and adopted resolutions opposing its ratification by the United States Senate. These resolutions were forwarded to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which had the protocol under consideration. The Foreign Relations Committee, however, favorably reported the protocol to the Senate on June 9, 1926. The Legion then immediately addressed a letter to each United States Senator opposing ratification of the protocol and requesting the Senators to vote against it. On July 1, 1926, the protocol was brought up and debated in the Senate in executive session. The Senate neither ratified nor rejected the protocol, but reached an agreement to defer action on it until the session of Congress which convenes on December 6, 1926; and

Whereas the American Legion believes firmly that the acceptance of this protocol by the United States would constitute a distinct backward step in our national defense, especially in view of the refusal of the Congress to grant sufficient appropriations to maintain our treaty Navy and to maintain our Army at the strength contemplated by the national defense act of 1920, under which circumstances the Legion can not help but view with alarm any further inroads upon our ability to defend ourselves in time of national peril: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Legion in national convention assembled at Philadelphia October 14, 1926, ratifies the attitude of the Omaha convention upon this vital subject and approves the measures taken by the national legislative committee in opposition to the ratification of the Geneva protocol. Those who fought in the World War know only too well the great handicap our soldiers would be under if, in the event of another war, we would not be allowed the use of gas in offensive and defensive combat, while our enemies, on the contrary, would be either allowed to use it freely or might make use of it regardless of conventions entered into on the subject. As far back as 1899 Germany, France, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Japan entered into a solemn agreement at The Hague "to abstain from the use of projectiles the sole object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases." Again in 1907, at the same place, these same powers entered into a contract forbidding the employment of "poison or poisonous arms." Regardless of these conventions poison gas was used in the World War and, in the opinion of the American Legion, will be used in any major future war regardless of articles to the contrary. This opinion is backed up by the fact that a number of the great powers declined to sign the Geneva gas protocol.

The issue seems to the American Legion to be whether the United States shall agree to surrender an effective arm which might well promise victory against an antagonist, when past experience shows that the antagonist would probably employ this arm with deadly effect against us. Experience has demonstrated that when a nation determines on war, or is forced to accept war by the aggression of another, it may use every means and every arm available to achieve victory. Even if all other great powers had already ratified this protocol, the American Legion is aware that past experience demonstrates that it would be a hazardous undertaking for the United States also to ratify it. But where a number of the great powers are not even considering the ratification of the protocol, the sheer folly of affirmative action on this question by the United States Senate should be apparent to all; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Legion exert its full strength to prevent ratification of the protocol by the Senate at the coming session of Congress, and that the national legislative committee be hereby instructed to take vigorous action in accordance with this resolution, and forward a copy of this resolution to each Member of the United States Senate.

Contrary to the statement made, the Legion has continued very much its interest in this subject, and at the Paris convention (1927) unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Legion reaffirms the action taken at its Omaha and Philadelphia conventions in urging support of the Chemical Warfare Service and in opposing the adoption of the Geneva gas protocol.

And at the San Antonio convention (1928) the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we urge the continued support of the Chemical Warfare Service and reiterate our position in opposition to the Geneva gas protocol.

A parallel was drawn between the awful explosion at Cleveland which struck down so many of our citizens and the use of gas in war. I wish to correct the errors which were made and to combat the national hysteria aroused against gas by saying that the Cleveland disaster can in no way be connected with gas warfare.

Let me first reconstruct for you the accident as it took place at Cleveland, so far as it is possible to do so from the facts at hand. It is an established fact that nitrocellulose film in a confined space where there is an insufficient supply of oxygen will generate upon heating large amounts of highly combustible gases. These gases are probably for the most part carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and nitrogen oxides.

In the X-ray laboratory of a busy and important clinic there will be stored large quantities of X-ray film, both exposed and unexposed. Exposed film is presumably kept in file cases, probably of rugged steel construction. There will be many of these films, for they represent records of many years' work.

It is not difficult to see how combustion started in the first place. Nitrate film ignites at a very low temperature—so much so that it has been recommended that steam or hot water coils should not be permitted within the vaults used for the storage of film unless very great care is given to keeping all film from direct contact with the coils and taking precautions against overheating the room. Overheating of the file cases in which the film was stored might have been caused by a broken steam-pipe. The spark from a loose electrical fixture or from some other means might have started the trouble.

It is not necessary, however, to devote any time to how the fire started. As soon as some of the film gets going, the heat generated is considerable and it is not long before the great mass of film is burning. Gas is generated at once. The X-ray room is soon filled with a mixture of gas so that sooner or later an explosive mixture results. The flame or heat causes the explosion. Great volumes of the gas pour out of the room and into the building through ventilators, up stairways, out into the main rotunda, and another explosion may readily occur.

These gases which are rapidly filling the building are extremely poisonous. The poisonous effect of carbon monoxide is now well known even to the layman. The poisonous effect of nitrogen peroxide, the brownish-yellow gas which is definitely a product of the incomplete combustion of nitrocellulose film, has been recognized for many years. It is this brownish-yellow coloration which seems to have characterized the Cleveland disaster. The deaths may have occurred from carbon monoxide or from nitrogen peroxide, or both. Either one is sufficiently deadly. Nitrogen peroxide, according to Mellor (Modern Inorganic Chemistry, Longmans, Green & Co., 1927) is a poisonous gas, and soon produces headache and sickness if but a little is present in the atmosphere. It is not combustible, but it is an energetic oxidizing agent.

Now the conditions that were favorable in this case for a large number of deaths from nitrogen peroxide and carbon monoxide poisoning are conditions that could not possibly be realized in war time. The fact that carbon monoxide and nitrogen peroxide are not useful as war gases bears out this statement.

In the Cleveland disaster you have large volumes of gas being generated in a closed space. This could not be duplicated in war time except by accident. As a matter of fact, if one must draw a parallel between the Cleveland Clinic disaster and war, it is necessary to make the comparison with poisoning by the well sanctioned and highly respected high explosive since conditions in this case are identical. Nitrate film is very similar in composition to smokeless powder and gun-cotton. It was the gases—carbon monoxide and nitrogen peroxide—resulting from explosions from bombs and shells in the confined spaces of the Belgian forts, which caused the deaths of many not injured by concussions and fragments. Many a death occurred in dugouts from carbon monoxide gas; and on shipboard, and in coast defenses where the heavy long-range guns are fired, there are frequent cases of gas poisoning when proper ventilation does not carry off the deadly monoxide and nitrogen oxide fumes.

There is no prohibition on high explosive or its deadly gaseous product, however, nor has anyone thought to make such a prohibition. Presumably it is more gentlemanly and humane and civilized to rend, tear, and disembowel a man with high explosive or to suffocate him with the products of combustion of explosives than it is to use mustard gas or phosgene.

My colleague has said that we are the only Nation in the world that has failed to ratify the Geneva protocol, and accounts this due to the propaganda that emanated from chemical manufacturers and because the American Legion did not understand fully what the poison-gas protocol was intended to accomplish. What chemical manufacturers in this country can gain from gas warfare is difficult to understand, since the manufacture of war gases presumably would be carried out by the Government and the raw materials that go into them are simple ones and easily procured. The alcohol, sulphur, and common salt that go into mustard gas would be only a small item compared to the present peace-time consumption; not enough to require great expansion by chemical manufacturers.

So far as the American Legion is concerned, let me say that the Legion understood too well what the protocol was intended to accomplish, and in proof of that published a little booklet entitled "The Truth About the Geneva Gas Protocol," which shows complete knowledge on the subject.

Our colleague infers that since we sponsored the protocol it is rank hypocrisy not to sign. If we recognize the need of chemical preparedness, of the knowledge of chemical agents, or research work on the production of gas masks, or even of poison gas, it would be hypocrisy, indeed, to ratify.

Statements that poison gas is the abomination and desolation of modern civilization are high sounding and meaningless. The statement that "the frightful tragedy at Cleveland has brought home to the American people the horrors of poison gas" is misleading. If it has brought home to them any war-time condition, it is the condition of bombing with high explosive, for only by this means could the disaster be paralleled in a city. Explosive force, fire, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen peroxide gases—these are the products of explosives burning in a confined space.

My colleague asks—

What in future wars is to stop the nations engaged in them from dumping poison gas from airplanes upon noncombatant women and children in the large cities?

I might ask in reply, "What would any nation gain by doing this?" If destruction and terrorization are desired, certainly warfare gas is not the weapon. A few high-explosive shells and bombs, producing destruction and suffocating monoxide fumes, would do the work much more cheaply and completely.

Again, he says:

The poison gas used during the greater part of the war was comparatively harmless, but toward the end of the war new and deadly gases were invented which were invisible, odorless, and fatal.

This is erroneous. It is not fair to say that any of the gases used during the war were comparatively harmless. Had this been true they would not have been used. None of them was odorless, and, so far as invisibility is concerned, there was little difference between the phosgene of 1915 and the later gases.

So far as fatality is concerned, the proportion of those dying from gas in the earlier part of the war was greater than the proportion of deaths after mustard gas came into wide use.

As for condemning those people "who claim that poison gas means nothing but inhaling a little pleasant perfume that puts you to sleep," I know of no such people. Anyone who is at all familiar with chemical warfare or war knows better than this. What the proponents of chemical warfare claim is that the chemical weapon, while effective in producing casualties, is not as inhumane, is not as brutal, is not as uncivilized as the explosive that rends and tears and maims, as the bullet that causes permanent disabilities or the bayonet that disembowels. That is one of the arguments used by those who do not want the United States to ratify the protocol to outlaw poison gas, although to my mind it is not the most important one by any means, since humanity and war never can be reconciled.

Our colleague in closing said that this gas at Cleveland was "approximately the same kind of gas that was used during the last few months of the war, which the French called 'Yperite' and the Americans 'mustard gas.'" This also is an error. Mustard gas is as different from the gases at Cleveland as any two chemicals can be different from each other.

Mustard gas is a heavy, oily liquid that gives off its vapor slowly. Nitrogen peroxide is a brown vapor, while carbon monoxide is odorless, invisible, and light. Mustard gas has an odor like garlic; carbon monoxide has no odor; nitrogen peroxide is choking and acrid. Mustard gas in moderate con-

centrations is not choking and takes a long time to get in its action. Nitrogen peroxide strangles and suffocates, and both carbon monoxide and nitrogen peroxide strike down quickly. Mustard gas blisters, while carbon monoxide has no effect on the skin, and nitrogen peroxide in strong concentrations burns as nitric acid does.

There is no connection at all between this Cleveland accident and chemical warfare. Any reasoning that couples the two is specious, for if a comparison must be made it should be made with the effects of burning explosive or smokeless powder. The only war-time parallels to this Cleveland case are found in gun-turret accidents and low-order explosions in confined space.

I hope that Members of the Congress and peace-loving people in America will not be influenced by any hysteria that connects this terrible accident at Cleveland with chemical warfare. We have been misled too long about the so-called horrors of poison gas and have been influenced by sentiment and war-time propaganda rather than by sense and knowledge. All war is terrible, but nothing is to be gained by singling out a particular weapon and outlawing it. It simply distracts attention from the main issue and fails to recognize the futility of the ostrich method of self-defense. Chemical warfare is too simple and effective a means of national defense to be overlooked by any country with its back against the wall. The danger lies in surprise and lack of preparedness, and this danger will be emphasized if we place a prohibition on a weapon that can not be prohibited.

I wish finally to emphasize that the gases that killed in Cleveland were not war gases. If they had been, however, we may rest assured that treaties would not help us against them in time of war.

We have a Chemical Warfare Service continually investigating and conducting research looking toward the protection of our people against possible chemical agents. It is to the Chemical Warfare Service that the Nation has now turned in this peace-time disaster caused by gases which are not used in chemical warfare. The Secretary of War has authorized the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service to conduct research on the effects of the gases produced by burning film and already the investigation has started. Our Army chemists are now at work seeking the answer to the problem and learning how similar disasters may be avoided and how the injuries resulting from them may be healed.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT ON TARIFF BILL

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, under the rules of the House a privileged report from the Committee on Rules is always made from the floor of the House while the House is in session. I understand the House will adjourn early, and on account of certain conditions, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee may have until 12 o'clock to-night to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I have had a conference with the minority leader and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules, and we can see no objection to this request, although it will be taking away from the minority certain privileges, but we realize it will work in expedition of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I understand that there are no requests for time to-day on the tariff bill; and that being so, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. I yield.

Mr. GARNER. If I understand, you are going to reassemble your tribe about half past 2? [Laughter.]

Mr. TILSON. That is correct; and it is a good tribe, too.

Mr. GARNER. In consideration of the accommodation which has just been given by the gentleman from Alabama, I hope that the gentleman from Connecticut and his associates will remember the effort we have made not only to facilitate the consideration of the bill but to accommodate you gentlemen in your conferences. When you get together please bear that in mind and give us an opportunity for fair play.

Mr. TILSON. In answer to the gentleman, I wish to thank him for helping to expedite the bill and assure him of my sincere appreciation for his many courtesies; but further this deponent sayeth not. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARNER. I had rather have a little fair play mixed in with it. [Laughter.]

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I renew my motion.

The motion of Mr. TILSON was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 24, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2, of XIII.

Mr. SNELL: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 46. A resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 2667, the tariff bill; without amendment (Rept. No. 10). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LEHLBACH: A bill (H. R. 3294) to provide for the reincorporation of the Rho Sigma fraternity; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SIMMONS: A bill (H. R. 3295) to restore officers now on the active list of the Regular Army, formerly retired for physical disability by retiring boards, to places on the promotion list and relative list they would have had if they had not been retired; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 3296) to amend section 15 of the interstate commerce act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the State Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, urging Congress of the United States to enact during this special session the necessary legislation which will revise the tariffs on farm products and products that enter into the manufacture of substitutes for farm products, such as oil and fats and copra, to conform to the said schedules presented to the Congress by the National Milk Producers' Federation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the Congress of the United States to increase the duty on farm products and products that enter into the manufacture of substitutes for farm products, such as oils and fats and copra; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, recommending to the Congress of the United States that legislation providing for the regulation of interstate motor bus passenger transportation be immediately enacted; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PALMER: A bill (H. R. 3297) granting a pension to George Goetze; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3298) granting a pension to Pencela Shaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3299) granting a pension to Wilmina Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 3300) granting an increase of pension to Anna Katherine Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3301) granting an increase of pension to Margaret C. Hotchkiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3302) for the relief of Lorenzo E. Leonard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3303) granting a pension to Michael Sheridan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 3304) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Minton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WYANT: A bill (H. R. 3305) granting a pension to Lovina Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3306) granting a pension to Ida May Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3307) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. McLaughlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

497. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the Common Council of the city of Mount Vernon, N. Y., approving Senate bills 476 and 477, providing for the revision and equalization of the rate of pensions of the veterans of the Civil War and providing further relief in the way of pensions to the veterans of the

Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

498. By Mr. GRIEST: Resolution of Colerain Grange No. 1667, Lancaster County, Pa., urging the adoption of the debenture plan as a part of the farm relief legislation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

499. By Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts: Petition of New England Shoe and Leather Association, Thomas F. Anderson, secretary, Boston, Mass., urging protective duties on boots, shoes, and leather; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

FRIDAY, May 24, 1929

(Legislative day of Thursday, May 16, 1929)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. JOHNSON obtained the floor.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Fletcher	King	Smoot
Asburst	Frazier	La Follette	Steck
Barkley	George	McKellar	Stelwer
Bingham	Gillett	McMaster	Stephens
Black	Glenn	McNary	Swanson
Blaine	Goff	Metcalf	Thomas, Idaho
Blease	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Greene	Norris	Townsend
Bratton	Hale	Nye	Trammell
Brookhart	Harris	Oddie	Tydings
Broussard	Harrison	Overman	Tyson
Burton	Hastings	Patterson	Vandenberg
Capper	Hatfield	Pine	Wagner
Caraway	Hawes	Pittman	Walcott
Connally	Hayden	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Copeland	Hebert	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Couzens	Heflin	Robinson, Ind.	Warren
Cutting	Howell	Sackett	Waterman
Dale	Johnson	Schall	Watson
Deneen	Jones	Sheppard	Wheeler
Dill	Kean	Shortridge	
Edge	Kendrick	Simmons	
Fess	Keyes	Smith	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I have been asked by many Senators and doubtless shall be asked by many others as to whether or not there is likelihood of a session to-morrow. I want to take the liberty of explaining the situation as I view it from the floor.

The pending bill, providing for the fifteenth decennial census and apportionment of representation in the House, has not had a fair chance for full discussion. So many extraneous matters have been brought in from day to day that but a short time comparatively has been given to a discussion of that measure, important as it is. Unless some satisfactory progress is made to-day with the debate, to the exclusion of other matters, and unless and until some arrangement for a final vote shall have been entered into, it occurs to me there is nothing else for the Senate to do in all good conscience but to meet to-morrow.

Furthermore, I want to make another statement, with the permission of the Senator from California. With but rare exceptions the Members of this body are anxious for an early adjournment or recess, as occasion shall determine. That can not be done, however, until the Senate shall have finally disposed of the farm relief bill and referred the tariff bill to the Committee on Finance, and the House shall have disposed of the bill now before the Senate, because if it be not passed before a recess is taken there is no use to pass it at all.

Mr. President and Senators, the House has arranged to vote on the tariff bill on Tuesday. Therefore, if we expect an early adjournment or recess after the reference of that bill to the Committee on Finance, the Senate must dispose of the pending measure at a very early date in order that the House may deal with it before it takes a recess. So far as I am concerned, after having consulted with the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], I shall insist on a session to-morrow unless some arrangement shall have been made to take a final vote.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON. I want to ask the Senator from Indiana if he does not think the farm-relief legislation should be disposed of before any recess of the Congress shall be taken?

Mr. WATSON. I do.